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Anecdota Cartographica Septentrionalia. Ediderunt Axel Anthon Björnbo & Carl S. Petersen. Hauniæ Sumptibus Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Danicæ, MCMVIII. Letter-press with eleven colotype facsimiles.

In this work we have a valuable study of the cartography of north European lands, critically and neatly presented. The author refers to his work as a collection of cartographical sources relating to the north, chronologically arranged, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. It includes all as yet unpublished maps of the north that possess certain and independent value as sources, and excludes all others, however interesting and decorative they may be. Especially to be commended is the sense of responsibility which the authors have felt, and have expressed, respecting the reproductions. They have endeavoured to be true to the originals, and they express condemnation of devices often employed for "making up maps," of "artificial means by which maps in reproduction are made more legible, but at the expense of reliability." They admit, however, a violation of their principle in reducing the size of the maps, and in adding a bit of colour to a few of them that the distinction between water and land may be the more pronounced. An important part of the work in editing old maps should consist of readings and interpretations of place names. In this part of the work the authors have done well, adding, in three instances, names taken from other maps partly for the purpose of showing origins. The study is not extended beyond 1700, because from that date material increases greatly in extent, and the maps change in character; exact map-drawing is increasingly prominent. Within the three hundred years these maps are very diversified, different types succeed each other, good maps and bad maps are combined together without critical judgment, but it was within this period that the north came to be well known. Only that section of each map is reproduced which has to do with the north lands.

The eleven reproductions include maps of Martellus, Pilestrina, Anthoniszoon, Jorden, Simon von Salinghen, and a few given as anonymous. In the tables, which appear to have been carefully made, only names found in the northlands are given.

E. L. S.

The Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, April, 1907, contains the presidential address of Mr. Richard Bentley on "Weather in Wartime," delivered before the Royal Meteorological Society, January 16, 1907. Thus far but little attention has been paid to the large and important question of the relation of climate and weather to military operations. The field is an interesting one, and is worthy of cultivation. In "Outlines of Military Geography," by T. M. Maguire (Cambridge, Eng., 1899), there is a chapter on the "Influence of Climate on Military Operations," but beyond that there is little systematic discussion of the subject. In his address Mr. Bentley views a large number of campaigns, sieges and battles, and dwells upon the influence of wind upon weapons and vessels in the early days of war. Many invasions in the days of small craft were frustrated by stormy weather, from the time of Xerxes to the days of the various Spanish armadas which sailed in succession to the shores of Great Britain. Now, with large vessels, good charts and instruments, storm warnings, and, above all, steam, this disability has passed away, and wind has ceased to be of as much importance as formerly, unless, indeed, hostile operations are transferred to the air itself, when the weather will once more be of supreme importance. Restrictions by seasons are illustrated in the attack on the Boca Chica; on